

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

ALLIANCE NOTES.

—If the plutocrats really want a revolution all they have to do is to "press the button."—Indiana Union.

—The American laborers to show that Gen. Weaver has been a most bitter enemy of the democratic party. Had he not been the people's party would never have placed its banner in his hands.—Weekly Toller.

—Workingmen, which will you do, think or fight? One or the other you must do soon. If you refuse to think you will soon have to fight unless you will consent to be slaves.—Spokane (Wash.) Alliance Manifesto.

—It is probable that the resistance of the Homestead employees of Mr. Carnegie to his reduction of their means of existence will fail. Justice is with them and the law is with him. They can remedy their wrongs when they choose by striking at the polls.

—The Denver Daily News, the leading democratic newspaper west of St. Louis, says: "The fight the silver men

THE CRISIS IS COMING.

Strike at the Ballot Box, Men, and Drive Out the Horde of Plutocratic Robbers. It is coming.

The crisis is nearly at hand. Now comes the show-down between capital and organized labor.

The iron plutocrats have issued the ultimatum: "No union men need apply." To themselves they assign the exclusive power to organize and oppress.

Labor, they say, must not organize for protection.

If they win this fight against labor, what will become of labor?

Is there any half way house between freedom and slavery?

Don't all answer at once.

Will the honest yeomanry of this country bow their necks to the yoke?

Are they ready to bare their brawny breasts to the piercing bayonets of Pinkerton's army of cut-throats?

No! No! A thousand times no.

Better die protecting homes and babies than live to see them starved to death.

Strike at the ballot box, men.

Strike hard and clean out the tools of plutocracy who have secured control of

THE REMEDY.

The Ballot and Not the Winchester is Labor's Potent Weapon of Defense.

The Homestead workmen, and all others similarly situated, will have the individual sympathy of every people's party man in the country, so far as it relates to the question of grievances, but people's party men will at all times insist that the evils which beset the wage earner must be settled by constitutional methods and not by revolutionary violence.

The unequal conditions existing between capital and labor are the direct result of a long existing system of class laws in the interest of the rich which have received the sanction of workmen themselves at every general election.

Workingmen must learn the use and power of the ballot and confine their efforts to bettering their conditions to those peaceful methods which organized society has thought proper to institute for its government and protection. Methods which involve the lives and property of the community are not to be thought of or tolerated.

The people's party offers a full and

NEW METHOD OF CAMPAIGNING.

The "fish institutes" of Minnesota Are Doing a Great Work.

There may not be many things new under the sun, but certainly Dr. Everett W. Fish, state lecturer of the Minnesota alliance, has inaugurated a method which is new and remarkable. It requires a little nerve and dash to set the method in motion. A county attorney who was known to have a great hostility to Dr. Fish once heard a group of village people denouncing the doctor and the people's cause.

"Well," said the attorney, "I will say this for the doctor, no man ever called him a coward!"



EVERETT W. FISH.

It took a man who has single-handed, fought the syndicates of the northwest and their organized three hundred millions of wealth, on the wheat robberies, to put a campaign on its feet like the present effort in Minnesota. To start with there was not one cent of money. Out of over fourteen hundred alliances not over seven hundred were holding meetings. This was due to the utter failure of the lecture bureau in 1891, and a sad factional warfare for and against the fusion or anti-platform element—like the U. S. Hall wing in Missouri. It was essentially a warfare for the land-labor and sub-treasury as against a democratic fusion. The state meeting of January, 1892, came up almost a unit for the "middle of the road." Dr. Fish was made state lecturer. He then called for funds—\$2,000—agreeing to schedule two thousand meetings in seven months. The executive committee regretfully stated that there was no money in sight. "Then," said the state lecturer, "I will raise the \$2,000 for you." And he did—at least the fund is nearly half paid in and he has raised several hundred dollars on current expense account besides, at this writing, early in June. He immediately brought out a scheme which astonished the old parties, and the alliances themselves hardly knew what to think of the gigantic undertaking. In former years the state of Minnesota had donated \$10,000 a year to carry on a "farmers' institute," or a traveling school of improved agriculture. It was looked upon as a job put up to draw the farmers' attention from politics. But as the institutes were profitable and interesting, they received no opposition. Dr. Fish conceived the idea of organizing an "institute" solely for politics. The only thing lacking was the almost \$10,000 required. The outlook for collections of from \$100 to \$150 per week was not brilliant—outside the regular ordinary expenses. But as it is not a characteristic of this general after putting his hand to the plow to look backward, he plowed ahead. Four lecturers were appointed, and two singers selected. Afterwards one of the "regular" singers having dropped out, two of the lecturers developed into singers and a trio did the musical. The state lecturer, Dr. Fish, advanced the funds for 275,000 bills and posters, and \$150 for cartoons, flags and banners, all of which expense the rallying alliances soon covered.

edge of tactics—continually pressing his enemy into the defensive, never wasting a moment upon his opponent's "opinions." At the last one held before this writing the state organizer of republican clubs, who is also editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, (weekly edition) was the challenger. It was before a town audience—a hall full, and lasted all one afternoon and evening. When the chairman put the question to vote, the entire audience arose for Dr. Fish and the people's party: for Organizer Smith and the republican party, not a solitary vote!

That the institute is a success, with all its adjunct measures, seems like a dream to the weaker alliances. It overtops anything ever undertaken by the old parties, and they will never be forgotten in this state. They demonstrate the singular organizing and executive strength of the state lecturer of Minnesota, who seems to hesitate at no task or peril.

Dr. Fish was born in New York in 1845. He is of medium size, weighing about 160 pounds, fair complexion and blue eyes. It is difficult to imagine this social, genial man, who is so fond of young people's and children's society, to be the author of the bitterest invectives and most terrible philippics ever used either in journalism or on the rostrum. His education is profound, extending into Sanskrit and Egyptology, and quite all the modern sciences. He is the author of a text-book on chemical analysis, a work on the Egyptian pyramids, "Donnelliana" and various pamphlets, but he probably never undertook a more gigantic task than the conduct of the Minnesota campaign for the people's party, although the "wheat fight" has made him famous. For three years he has been "in the saddle," campaigning all the time, flying from hamlet to hamlet, paying his own expenses when necessary and often sleeping in sod shanties.

Minnesota is proud of two men, Hon. Ignatius Donnelly and Everett W. Fish.

WHO KNOWS?

Is It Not Possible That Weaver's Chances Are as Good as Any?

The final wind-up of the silver bill was reached on last week in the house, and a clean knock-out was the result. After all the platform resolutions, before and after conventions, the voice of the people is not regarded, and Wall street reigns supreme. The question to take up the Stewart bill was killed by the following vote: Yeas, 136; nays, 154. Democrats voting yea, 118; people's party, 10; republicans, 8; total, 136. Democrats voting nay, 94; republicans voting nay, 60; total, 154.

It is pleasing to note that every people's party man was true for the measure. It is also gratifying to note that the per cent of democrats voting for the bill was greater, by far, than our republican brethren. Why is it that republicans have gone back on such platform statements as were adopted in Topeka in 1890, which were as follows:

"The practical operation of the silver act, now in force, recently passed by a republican majority and opposed by a democratic majority, in both houses of congress, is rapidly increasing the value of silver, is a good step in the right direction; but we, the republicans of Kansas, demand the free coinage of silver, a measure strongly opposed and vigorously denounced by the late democratic administration, led by ex-President Grover Cleveland."

And on January 4, 1891, the Topeka Capital said: "Stop your windy speeches about the election bill. Pass the Plumb measure for the free coinage of silver, and give the country one or two hundred millions more of paper currency."

And yet after all this pretense to relieve the people, only eight republicans voted for the bill. Oh, how they honor the late Plumb, and the fight he made for free silver! But, Wall street said, "No," and they make the laws not the people. How long, oh, Lord! how long?—Emporia (Kan.) Tidings.

The vote of these free silver democrats and republicans in the face of the terrible pressure that must have been brought to bear upon them would seem to indicate that they are true friends to the cause of the common people. In case the election of a president should be thrown into the house, and the republicans, including the eight who voted for free silver, should support Harrison, the free silver democrats and populists would yet have a majority of thirty-four over the anti-free silver or Cleveland democrats. We shall see what we shall see. Who knows what we may see?—GEORGE C. WARD.

Advice to Carnegie.

At the close of a newspaper interview in relation to the chairmanship of the republican national committee, ex-Chairman Clarkson touched Carnegie up in the following style: "Carnegie's vast fortune has been made by his workingmen and he has written much about the responsibility of wealth. Now is his opportunity to sustain his reputation as a philanthropist. His workmen must be right in their contentions. There have been no such convulsions in business as could possibly make these great reductions necessary. Mr. A. Carnegie should settle the difficulties at once and be generous to those men. He has discussed the beauties of co-operation in magazine articles and he should now put his theories into practice."

A Political Boycott.

The Ventura (Cal.) Unit publishes a most pathetic letter from one Benjamin A. Rice, of Hueneme, that state. Mr. Rice has been refused the privilege of re-leasing land he has brought under cultivation, and on which he has erected a humble home. His landlord gives these good and sufficient reasons for desiring to be rid of his tenant: "Rice went to Los Angeles last fall as a delegate to the state convention of the Farmer's Alliance and also to Montezuma to make a stump speech; and he goes to church, and I want a man to stay at home." Let our grand old parties pass some more resolutions of sympathy for the erected Irish tenants of feudal English landlords.—Vang uard

GOOD REASONS

Why the People's Party Should Elect the Next President.

Should the republicans elect the president, the utmost they could accomplish in the way of legislation would be the redemption of their platform promises. The people would still be left groaning under (1) the McKinley tariff, (2) the national banking system, (3) the contraction of currency, (4) corporation rule and (5) the exemption of millionaires from taxation on their incomes. Let the republicans win at the next election, and it may be fairly said that government by the people is dead, and that class rule is perpetuated.

Suppose every plank of the democratic platform enacted into law, what relief would come to the masses of the people? The national banks would remain; tariff burdens, if molested at all, would be only scaled slightly; corporations would retain their special privileges; currency would remain contracted, and only be filtered out to the people through the banks. We deal generously with either party in admitting their honest intention to redeem platform pledges. The democratic platform of 1884 demanded the gold and silver coinage "of the constitution." The coinage of that era was free and unlimited gold and silver, upon a ratio of fifteen to one. Mr. Cleveland was elected upon this platform. The first thing he did after election was to truckle to Wall street, and repudiate this free silver pledge.

Both parties are responsible for the vicious legislation which now oppresses the country.

In 1873 the millionaires demanded the repeal of the income tax. Democrats and republicans united in obeying. In the senate, only two democrats voted against the repeal; the house vote is not recorded. In February, 1878, an effort was made to restore the law. It failed. Had the democrats, who—under the lead of S. S. Cox, Fernando Wood, and Mr. Springer—leader of the present democratic house—voted against the proposition, voted in favor of it, it would have succeeded. Another attempt in the following June failed for a similar reason.

Upon the tariff question the record is much the same. Neither of the old parties will support a bill that is not distinctively "protective."—Economist.

CONVICT LABOR.

The People's Party Solves a Worthy Problem in the Interest of Justice and Honest Labor.

A plank in the Missouri state platform of the people's party reads thus: "We favor the construction of a system of good public roads by the state, and the utilization of the convict labor of the state in preparing material for and in the construction of such roads."

And the county platform of Pettis county, Mo., says: "We favor the appointment of and the employment by the several counties of the state convicts to build and improve our public roads. Because, first, it will withdraw convict labor from competition with honest labor; and second, because the benefits to the public of convict labor will be immensely greater than from any other system that could be devised."

The Illinois state platform has this plank:

"We demand that all convicts in this state hereafter be employed in the winter months in preparing material for, and in the summer months in making, permanent roads and other state improvements."

Commenting upon the plank in the Illinois platform, the Chicago Post says: "At least one plank in the platform adopted at the state convention of the so-called people's party in Danville will command the respect of all good citizens. It relates to the employment of convict labor. The people's party is not without reason in accusing the two dominant parties of gross and unpatriotic negligence of the subject of prison labor. As the matter now stands a return to the odious old contract system is precluded by constitutional amendment. The existing contracts are expiring and the state must soon assume the problem, the last legislature having dodged it in cowardly wise. Since enforced idleness is a thing too horrible to be considered at all, and since the state must, therefore, furnish employment of some kind to convicts, the question seems to resolve itself into a choice between the application of convict labor to public works and a return to the familiar and therefore odious system of labor on state account. We venture that once the suggestion of the people's party was adopted there would be no further trouble with the convict labor question and the scandal of our public roads would become a gradually vanishing quantity."

AN INCOME TAX.

What a Leading Metropolitan Democratic Paper Has to Say About It.

A graduated income tax is a peculiarly fair tax.

Under it the man who profits most by the favorable conditions maintained in the republic will pay most for the republic's support.

Under it the taxes will be placed where they are most easily borne. Unlike other taxes it falls only upon results achieved, laying no embarrassment whatever upon endeavor.

Under it the poor man will have full opportunity to lay the foundation of wealth through saving.

Under it profits will be taxed and wages exempt; business enterprise will be free to earn and will make its contribution to the public revenues only out of its surplus earnings.

Under it wealth will no longer escape while poverty is made to pay. Under it prosperity will be invited, where now it is discouraged.

No plan so equitable has ever been devised for raising necessary revenues. Why should not the present congress levy such a tax as a part of the reform work it has been commissioned to do?—X. Y. World.

The Difference.

A nation of homes is a nation founded upon a rock. A nation of boarding houses and tenant farmers is prosperity founded upon a rock. Men will fight for home, but no one will endure the privations of war for a soft place in an alms house. Patriotism perpetuates republics. Patriotism is the product of love for country. Slaves are not patriots.—Denver Road.

WARNED BY THE HISTORY OF EUROPEAN NATIONS I WILL USE MY BALLOT TO PRESERVE DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS.



THE BALLOT IS MIGHTIER THAN THE BULLET.

All laws made by representative, democratic governments, are but the crystallization of the ideas, wishes and demands of a majority of the people. Labor is largely in the majority in the United States and if united, could vote itself into power and make its demands the law of the land. Capital's hope of continued aggrandizement is based upon the expectation of the continued partisan division of labor's vote. Laborers must exhaust the remedy of the ballot, before appealing to the Winchester.—George C. Ward.

will make against Cleveland and Harrison will be earnest, intelligent and successful. Colorado is not a gold-bug state, and this the people will prove in November."

—The force bill is a species of political slight of hand or legerdemain proposed by eastern democrats (?) through eastern republicans in the interest of the money power. It won't work. The people of the west and northwest pledged the south at Omaha that it shall never become a law.—Southern Mercury.

—The question is, shall we keep a standing army to compel labor to obey the commands of corporate capital or starve, and force the farmer to foot the bill? Carnegie and the old parties, no never. Every man must answer for himself. What say you?—Brookfield (Mo.) Union.

—Labor builds palaces and lives in hovels. Labor builds palace cars and rides in the smoker. Labor weaves Axminster and Moquette carpets, and lives on bare floors. Labor makes silks and satins and wears cottonades and calico. Labor raises sirloin steaks and mutton chops and eats liver and sow-belly.—Arkansas Farmer.

—These protectionists who are always talking about property rights, and against paternalism, are always calling on the government to help them accumulate property, and then when they get more than they can handle, they want the state and national governments to help them take care of it. That is paternalism with a vengeance.—Exchange.

—Gen. Weaver seems likely to utterly side-track Harrison and throw the election of president into the house where it is supposed Cleveland would be elected, but it is possible some of the democrats in the house may be switched over into the nearer through train. Everything political as well as atmospheric has a chaotic outlook.—Iowa State Reflector.

—U. S. Hall still says he is an alliance democrat. Ha, ha! The idea. Might as well speak of a Christian infidel. The two are opposite. The time has passed when any allenceman can conscientiously belong to either of the old political parties. There is nothing in the alliance constitution to prevent it, but there is something in the education he has received in the alliance which drives him far away from either of them.—Torch of Liberty.

—It might, however, be prudent for this same banking power to reflect upon the fact that no matter what political influence may be brought into play, President Harrison may be expected to veto any and every form of free coinage which is not international in its scope, and that the next president, be he Mr. Harrison or Mr. Cleveland, will equally protect the country against an entirely national free coinage. For five years, therefore, the country is safe against this danger; and, at the expiration of that time, the heresy will have found its destiny in the tomb of exploded popular fallacies.—Henry Clews' Wall Street Review.

nearly every branch of government. Drive out the hook-nosed Shylocks whose glittering gold has perverted and destroyed the democratic principles of Jefferson and republican wisdom of Lincoln.

Drive 'em out.

Drive 'em out at the ballot box.

When that fails, then and only then will you be justified in declaring war.

This scheme of public plundering, tax eating currency contraction has reached the end of its rope.

It must stop now.

A peaceful victory we hope and pray for, but a victory it must be, even though the long roll once more be heard in the land to awaken a downtrodden, tax-ridden people to arms.

There is an end to all things. We have arrived at the end.

When it comes to a struggle between organized monopolies and trusts with their edicts to organized labor unions, the unions will win.

Plutocracy might as well take heed now and assist in preventing the spilling of blood.

Whitelaw Reid's nomination upon the tail of the republican wing of the gold party ticket is a direct challenge to fight.

Cleveland's nomination upon the democratic wing of the gold party ticket is another slap at the people who cry out in anguish against the further rule of the money power.

The turn in the road has been reached.

Down with monopoly.

Down with trusts.

Down with the Carnegies.

Down with the Reids.

Down with the gold party, and for the sake of home and the republic crush Harrison and Cleveland, the two men above all men who stand as figure-heads for the Shylocks.

God pity the laboring men of this nation if the fight now being waged by the old party campaign fund raisers succeeds.—Denver Road.

Generous Mr. Frick.

Mr. Frick, in his testimony before the congressional committee, stated that 200 men were employed in open hearth department No. 3 and about 100 were affected by the reduction offered. The following reply has been prepared by the locked out men of that department: "There are 122 tonnage men affected by the proposed reduction. They produce on a daily average of twenty-four hours 336 tons of steel ingots. In Shoenberger's open hearth department at the same number of furnaces as in No. 3, 108 tonnage men are required to produce 192 tons of steel ingots. At one particular position in the two mills the Homestead man would receive \$14.15 per ton. In Shoenberger's he would receive \$13. In Homestead if any accident occurs to the heat of the steel the men get no pay for it, while in Shoenberger's they would be paid by the day, be the steel good or bad."

—The Homestead workman should first learn how to use a ballot before he takes up a Winchester.—Industrial Union.

complete remedy for the hardships now being imposed by the republican and democratic parties upon all classes of wealth producers in the interest of the money power. That remedy is a constitutional and peaceable one and requires at the hands of the workmen that they throw down the Winchester and take up the ballot.

Until every effort and power in this direction is exhausted, the people's party will stand by the constitutional power of the state to enforce obedience to the public will in accordance with existing forms of law.—Lamar (Mo.) Industrial Union.

The Missouri Force Bill.

The supreme council of the Farmers' Alliance at Ocala gave the force bill its first black eye and the republican senate, not the democratic house, killed it. But it was the democratic house that passed the Oats bill, which was worse than the Harrison force bill. And it was the same democratic house that refused to pass the Bland silver bill while the republican senate passed ever a better silver bill. It was the democratic party in the state of Missouri that fastened a worse force bill on the voters of this state than was ever the southern "force bill" by attaching the three per cent. clause to the Australian system of voting, for the purpose of continuing the democratic and republican parties in power by suppressing the rights of the people at the polls in behalf of the reform movement. But the democratic party leaders are dumb on the subject when the Missouri "force bill" is mentioned, and why? Because it will not bear the light of investigation. Of course we have no hope of the republican party ever doing us any good. But it is the height of folly, in the light of recent facts, to try to make us believe that there is any hope for relief through the democratic party.—Marshall (Mo.) Alliance Watch man.

The Homestead War.

Is it any wonder that humanity, downtrodden by such shameless devices, frightened, infuriated, should lose sight of the respect which is due property and the law, and resist the movement for its final subjection? The Globe thinks not. The war between the common people carrying their own muskets and the millionaires who have fattened on their labor is come at last. God save the union from the shock which will follow. We have planted ourselves on a lie for a quarter of a century, and the flimsy foundation is at last giving away. Wealth acquired by robbery has now to maintain itself by the force of arms. The land of freedom is turned into a field of bloodshed, and the air is full of threats of vengeance because the oppressed are awakening to a realization of how they have been cheated.—St. Paul Globe.

—A consentment of full blooded "nigger force bills" has been received from democratic headquarters by the local committee, and will shortly be turned loose in Barton county. Keep your children in after dusk.—Industrial Union.